

THE FARMER.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Lime and Plaster.

Mr. Editor—There seems to be a difference of opinion among farmers relative to the propriety of applying lime and plaster at the same time to the same soil. As this is a question, the correct decision of which must depend more upon actual experiment and close observation than upon theories, however plausible they may appear, I will give you several experiments, (made by my father and myself,) with their results; which, if you think proper, you may publish for the consideration of your "Fountain Hill" friend, as well as others who may be interested in its correct determination. The first experiment having a bearing upon the question, was made upon corn, in 1841. We had not then commenced liming our corn ground, consequently we used plaster in the usual manner upon our corn.

It so happened that the plaster was exhausted before the field was finished, and not caring to purchase any more for the remainder of the field, (perhaps half an acre,) we concluded to try the effect of air-slacked lime, applied to the corn in the same manner as plaster, but about twice the quantity to each hill. We carefully watched the progress of the experiment, till the maturity of the crop, and at no time could we perceive the slightest difference either in the appearance of the growing crop or in the product when gathered in the fall, upon the different portions of the field; thus proving that the lime was as efficacious as the plaster. In 1842 we repeated the experiment with a slight variation, also upon a field which had not been limed. In this instance the whole field, excepting six rows, were plastered, three of these were limed, as before, and the remaining three had nothing applied them. The result with respect to the lime and plaster was similar to the first experiment, but the corn in the rows to which neither lime nor plaster was applied, soon exhibited symptoms of decline; the color became a sickly yellow, and so inferior in general appearance that the difference was perceptible at a considerable distance. At this stage of the experiment plaster was liberally applied to the corn in these rows; soon after which it began to assume a healthy, luxuriant appearance, and in the fall there was little if any difference in the comparative product.

These experiments convinced us of the beneficial effect of lime upon corn, and in 1843 we commenced liming our fields for that crop—and in order to test still further the propriety of using both lime and plaster, we plastered one half of the field and left the other half without any. In this case no difference was perceptible at any time during the season.

Finding, by the result of these experiments, that we derived little, if any, benefit whatever from the application of lime and plaster at the same time, we were inclined to abandon its use, both upon corn and clover. It is a well known fact, however, that a beneficial effect upon soils that had been limed some time previously, we sowed plaster at the rate of two bushels per acre on a portion of a clover field to which lime at the rate of fifty bushels per acre had been applied two years before. For some time we could see no difference in favor of the plaster, but in the course of some weeks, the clover where the plaster was sown assumed a deeper green, but in other respects we could not discover any benefit from its use.

In 1848, we applied plaster to several rows of corn which had been limed in 1842. The result was the same as in the third experiment, in which both were applied the same spring.

Satisfied by the result of these experiments that the use of lime and plaster together, or of plaster upon land that has been recently limed, is a useless expenditure of money, time and labor, all of which are of vital importance to the success of the farmer, we have, for the present, abandoned the use of plaster, upon our lands. We still intend to continue our experiments in order to ascertain if plaster will again resume its efficiency, or whether its good effects will continue to be neutralized by the application of lime to the soil. I do not pretend to say that the same result will take place upon all kinds of soils. This is a question which every farmer should consider it his interest to determine for himself; and I hope many of our farmers will not only do this, but give us the result of their experiments in your valuable journal, and thus render it still more interesting to the practical agriculturist.

Yours,

J. M. N.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Plant Fruit Trees!

Mr. Editor: A few days ago, a gentleman remarked to me that if he was in the habit of writing, he would pen an article, urging upon all persons the policy and duty of setting out one or more fruit trees, every year—whether upon his own or rented property, made not much difference—but be sure that somewhere on our earth we plant a yearly means of doing good, at some time or other.

The sentiment I thought was good, and lest he should omit sending it to you, I do

it myself. In my time, I have often gathered fruit by the roadside, (probably planted by some kind hand now mouldering in the dust,) and thanked the good heart—now to me and all the world unknown—who provided the pleasing and beneficial refreshment. Whenever partaking of fruit, we should remember that some one of our predecessors had the forethought and benevolence to endure the toil and expense of planting the seed, transplanting the scion, and watching and protecting the growing tree; and as we can not repay them, let us discharge the debt and show our gratitude by providing the same things for those who come after us.

Should this motive be of no avail to the purely selfish, let me add that thousands of men—some even when old—have partaken of fruit of their own providing. And the person referred to above, gave me an instance where his own benevolence, even on rented property, was amply repaid to himself. Said he, "It is but a few years since I rented this lot, and I took a notion to set out some fruit trees, knowing they would do somebody good. I did so. Now, I have rented the same property again, and last year enjoyed the fruit of my labors. This year, with ordinary blessings I shall be overpaid."

Reader! Plant some fruit tree or shrub, every year. Our tasty and worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. H. R. NOLL, will aid you if you want advice or varieties of fruit.

NEDROW.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: In reply to W. S. M., I would state that I have perused his first article over the second time, and have come to the same conclusion as at first. I will here give his own words: "The facts which I shall adduce I suppose are generally known, for they are not original, but I give them here merely as preliminaries to what may succeed them, as they must be considered necessary in order to properly understand how the different kinds of manure are to benefit the agriculturist in his pursuit," and then goes on to show how the plants grow, and that the sap in trees puts on its annual layers in its descent, and then says, "The conclusion which I arrive at is, that plants, like animals, become vigorous and healthy under proper food," &c., without stating one word what that proper food might be, leaving the agriculturist in about as much light in regard to the proper manure as he was before W. S. M. appeared in his short article, a little over one column. In his criticism he refers me back to his former article, where he supposes the leaves to perform functions similar to the lungs of animals; I would say not so very similar; I would say the nostrils of animals to be nearer similar than the lungs; and lastly, he refers me back again to his first article, where I would find that he did not propose to point out the difference in manures. Well, he has promised to give facts which were necessary to tell the benefits of different kinds of manure to the agriculturist. The articles are before the public, let them decide which is right. Mr. Editor, I still have a strong suspicion that some of the good, for he has promised to corroborate his former statement are long. To say the least of it, he has had a fine chance to let off some of his big words. SLM.

From California.

New Orleans, Feb. 28

The steamship Alabama has just arrived from Chagres, and I hasten to lay her news, which is highly important, before you. She brings sixty-five passengers, and half a million in gold dust.

She also brings advices from San Francisco to the 15th January, being two weeks later than our previous accounts. They were received at Panama by the steamship California.

The city of Sacramento has been overflowed by water. But few spots of land are visible, and the inhabitants are suffering terribly from this dreadful and unheard of calamity. The loss by this unlooked for visitation is estimated at over one million of dollars. Immense herds of cattle and other property have been swept away. While this great flood, however, destroys a great deal of property, it will wash out the gold in immense quantities.

A party of Chilians had made an attack upon the Americans at the mines in the vicinity of Stockton, in which two of the assaulted were killed, and the others imprisoned, though the latter were afterwards released.

It is the intention of Col. Fremont to complete the surveys of all that portion of our country west of the Rocky Mountains, by a route down the Colorado.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has been re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Mississippi for six years, from the 4th of March next.

In Wisconsin, Mrs. Lovicy Keyser has recovered 100 damages of Joseph Heath, for selling rum to her husband.

There are 500 Chinese in San Francisco, with their wives and daughters, but no pinched feet.

An apothecary in Trenton sold crocodiles for anaesthetics, and nearly killed a young lady thereby.

The fresh graves of twenty-five hundred persons can now be seen at Sutter's Mills, California.

Every person, great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, March 6

MISLAIN—The copy of an advertisement for an Orphan's Court sale in Kelly Township. Two of the proper names in the order were Spurr and Wynn—other particular not recalled. Subscribers in that township are requested to inform persons of that name of this fact.

New Type for the "Chronicle."

Ag—We had a bad roller and a cold day to work it, yet, dear reader! how do you like the type on the first page of this paper, and in "The Farmer's" corner? "It can not be excelled," you think—Well, just get us 25 cash subscribers, and then our Publisher can (and will) procure NEW TYPE, like that (and that) to put all the reading matter in. Shall we have them? They can be procured, by a little effort. Will you try? and say "YEA" and "YEA"? All who wish to see The Chronicle in a new dress, can do so upon the opening of navigation by obtaining 25 subscribers. Try!

Slavery and the Union.

The people of the interior of this State, will respond with whole-hearted cordiality to all that was said in behalf of the Union, at the two Democratic meetings, held at the one in Independence Square, and the other at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on the afternoon and evening of the 22d of February. But much that was said and done at the latter meeting, will meet with equally cordial condemnation. The tone of that meeting, and many of the doctrines advocated by the speakers, created a feeling of surprise and regret in this community; and we speak advisedly when we say that they do not meet the approbation and concurrence of the Democracy of Union country. They, in common with the vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania, regard Slavery as a purely domestic institution, belonging exclusively to the respective States in which it exists; and can not be established elsewhere except by positive legal enactment. They utterly repudiate the idea that the federal constitution is, or can legitimately become, an instrument of propagandism in the hands of slaveholders. They dissent most emphatically from the untenable and absurd doctrine—originating with Mr. Calhoun, and endorsed by this meeting, as well as incorporated into the recent report of Mr. Beaumont in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg—that the men of the South have an equal right under the sanction and protection of the Constitution of the United States, to set up their "peculiar institution," in the newly acquired free territories, that Northern emigrants have to carry their horses, and cattle, and other similar property. They justly believe that this hitherto unheard-of principle can not be fairly deduced from either the letter, or spirit, or original design of the federal compact. The said old Keystone can not be so easily cut loose from her moorings. The ancient landmarks of her faith on this subject are too firmly established to be shaken by every breath of popular excitement. The doctrines promulgated by the Pittsburg Convention in July last, are sound and true. They are not only sound and true, but they are the hearts of her people to be disturbed by a much greater "crisis" than the present, or a much more formidable and convincing demonstration than the Chinese Museum has yet witnessed.

Pennsylvania is now, and always has been, ready and willing to meet her sister States of the South in a spirit of amity and concord, and to protect and preserve their constitutional rights to the utmost. But she does not sympathize with the disposition manifested in some quarters to conciliate the South at the expense of the North. With her proverbial probity, she asks for nothing but what is clearly right, but at the same time will not readily yield to passions which involve a sacrifice of essential principle. And to volunteer a compromise with slavery by yielding any portion of free territory to its ruthless domination, will be regarded by the mass of her sober and reflecting people, as an untimely and treacherous surrender of all that is of value in the issue. Until other governments are formed, the governing power over the territories is, of course, vested in Congress; and while this is the case, Congress unquestionably has the right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, as well as upon all other measures affecting their welfare. But, in compliance with the vehement remonstrances of our Southern brethren, the North yielded that measure of expediency, and taking the South at her word, patiently awaited the action of the people of the territories themselves, upon this exciting question. California has now spoken in an authoritative form, and with her free constitution in her hand demands admittance into the Union. When, lo! the Southern delegation in Congress array themselves in a hostile attitude, and many of them—who, by the way, are digging their political graves as fast as time and opportunity permit—decree a dissolution of the Union, and threaten all manner of dire calamities, if their ultra demands are not complied with. And the meeting referred to, hastens to conciliate this restless spirit, by promptly yielding to their pretensions. It is what Pennsylvania will not do. She will not place herself in such a false position. She asks respectfully but firmly that California shall be received into the confederacy in the attitude in which she has chosen to

present herself. She does not appreciate the objections urged against this course, nor does she perceive on the troubled horizon any danger sufficiently threatening to frighten her from her propriety, or deter her from the maintenance of the right—nor would she shrink from it, if she did. She does not crouch in terror under the frantic gasconade of Southern demagogues, any more than she fears the feeble dissuasions of the North. She is not disposed to bow to every impulse of fancied expediency. And she coolly enquires, why scourge a handful of Northern fanatics, yet preserve a studied silence when the red right arm of Southern treason is lifted in the halls of Congress? Why launch fierce thunderbolts at the heads of Northern madmen, if you please, and in the same moment bend low under the lash of Southern traitors? Why go to such ungenerous and impolitic extremes? Why not dispense the even-handed justice that would so well befit the character and history of the old Keystone—and, we might add, the "unfettered" democracy of her commercial emporium?

The Philad. "Spirit of the Times" highly compliments the eloquent speech of Maj. Charles H. Shriver, of this county, at the Union and Liberty meeting in Independence Square. We give him credit for the prudence and sagacity exhibited in his selection of the forum in which to give utterance to his sentiments.

We refer our readers with much pleasure to the fearless and eloquent speech on our first page, by the Hon. James X. McLaughlin, Democratic Member of Congress, from Chambersburg, Pa. His bold and manly exposition of the real sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania on the subject of Slavery, is worthy of high praise, and will be appreciated throughout the State, as well as by his own immediate constituents. Messrs. Casey and McLaughlin occupy substantially the same ground on the Slavery question, and their respective districts are truly represented on the floor of the House.

This week we treat our readers to an admirable original tale of real life, from the pen of an accomplished young lady of Philadelphia—whose identity, however, is veiled under an assumed name. The sketch is replete with healthful sentiment, and inculcates a salutary moral that should be remembered by old and young.

We hope to receive an occasional poetic favor from the same source.

To Correspondents—"Carl," "W. S. M.," and "Native," next week.

The Market House proceedings in another column, are worthy of attention. That a central and uniform place to buy, would be a great convenience to all of our citizens who have not their resources and supplies within themselves, is self-evident. It would also accommodate our neighbors in the country, who seriously complain of the inconvenience, trouble, and lost time, in peddling their marketing from house to house. We hope there will be a large turnout on Saturday evening—from both town and country. It is important that there be a full and fair expression of public opinion, on both sides of the subject.

We were visited on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, with a heavy storm of rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, and heavy thunder. We learn that a barn near Selingsgrove was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed. Sunday brought a driving snow-storm—yesterday we had mild and balmy spring weather—and this morning the snow pours down "thick and fast." P.S. All turned to rain—slush!

Death-Bed of Wesley.

We have received, from the publishers, a magnificent mezzotint engraving, entitled "The Death-Bed of Rev. John Wesley." It is 18 inches by 24, engraved in the highest style of art by JOHN SARTAIN, and printed on the best quality of heavy plate paper. This beautiful specimen of art would adorn the walls of the most richly furnished parlors, and we presume would be especially valued by the members of the religious denomination of which Mr. Wesley was the illustrious founder. In addition to its main feature, the plate contains some twelve or fifteen other figures of eminent persons, among which is the Rev. George Whitfield, who appears to be in the prime of life. As Mr. Whitfield died in 1770, more than twenty years before Mr. Wesley, we presume this part of the engraving does not pretend to literal historical accuracy, although highly valuable for the portraits it thus gives of distinguished men.

Published by J. & L. GIBSON, 98, Chesnut street, Philad. Retail price, \$2.50; to the trade, \$1.30. If five or more persons should club together, they could probably possess themselves of this choice plate at wholesale prices.

Public Meeting in Bartley Tp.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bartley Township, held in pursuance of previous notice, to consider on the propriety of purchasing land and erecting a Poor House, it was decided unanimously in favor of the measure, and JOHN WILK and JOHN F. WILSON were appointed to confer with the other townships of the county on the subject.

S. C. WILK, Pres't.

RICH'D V. B. LINCOLN, Sec'y.

The "Lady's Book" for March

Is on our table. Its most attractive feature to us is the splendid portrait of Godey's Musical Editor—our well beloved friend, Julian Cramer—of whom we can justly say—

"A nobler brow, a manlier frame
We know not 'mongst the sons of fame."

Yet, striking and accurate as is the likeness in "Godey," it gives but a faint and imperfect idea of the fine eye and expressive countenance of the original, and the glorious soul they faithfully index. We can well imagine that a sensation will be created when this portrait meets the eye of the business acquaintances of Jos. L. CHESTER, who daily through his counting-room in Market street—unwitting that the skillful, busy merchant, deeply immersed in trade, has in his leisure hours, and under the protection of a *nom de plume*, won an enviable literary reputation, and become famous in poetry and song, on both sides of the Atlantic.

On our first page will be found a fair specimen, out of the many that we could select, of his poetic taste and talent. He carries his heart in his hand among his friends, and throws it without reserve into his songs, which is one secret of their wide and enduring popularity. One of his happiest efforts, a ballad entitled "The Lonely Auld Wife," first appeared in the New York Evangelist. Shortly after, it went the rounds in England and Scotland, and was copied as such by N. P. Willis into the "Home Journal" with high encomiums. It has been set to music by Dempster the vocalist, and is a leading favorite at his concerts, as well as in private circles.

As Mr. Chester's published volume is entirely out of print, and a majority of his best productions have been written since that time, we think a new and complete illustrated edition should be got up, for the gratification of the public as well as the benefit of author and publisher. Who second the motion? We are sure Mr. Godey will for one, and we doubt not, a host of others, who would like to possess themselves of a copy.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

Statesmen's Tricks.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours." The physician who magnifies the ailments of his patient, and his own fame and the patient's gratitude when recovered—the advocate whose specious pleas make a mule bill of wrong, a mountain, to gain his end—and the parties who "foresee" destruction and ruin falling upon the country like mildew, or with the violence of an earthquake, if his man is not elected—are all branded as knaves, or quacks. And grave and reverend men, high in office and in counsel there are, who are equally obnoxious to the charge of quackery in great national matters. Such there are now—petitio-nary office-seekers, at Washington, with their loud-mouthed boasts and scheming wire-pullers scattered over the country—who are working might and main to fan the spark of Disunion (in other words, treason) into a flame, that they may have the credit of originating the measure that shall extinguish it and gain the chair of a Senator, a Foreign embassy, or the Presidency.

Letter-writers and unprincipled journalists—to awaken and keep up excitement, and to sell a few more papers—catch every word or look that may awaken interest and agitation; and when facts fail, dark surmises or else unblushing falsehoods are brought into the work—and the originators and promoters of this excitement laugh among themselves at the effects produced upon the winds of an honest and patriotic people. But Disunion is not a proper subject for a political foot-ball, whether the players be high in office or seekers for office. Constant declarations of danger are calculated to produce real alarm; and real alarm may create danger—and danger may result in evil. All our National officers are sworn to preserve the Union, and are committed in favor of Liberty; all, therefore, violate the letter and spirit of their oaths, who raise the traitor's cry to extend Slavery.

There is great moral culpability in the mouthing politicians, too, who exaggerate the periodical spasms of wounded and expiring Despotism, that they may have the honor of appearing to subdue it. The body policy, they are very diseased, and in danger of dissolution. Dr. A proclaims it aloud, and then modestly suggests that his pill alone can cure it. Dr. B declares his panacea the only one applicable to the desperate case. Dr. C protests that he has cured the patient before, and he only can do it again. Dr. D shakes his head, and says they are all wrong; unless his dose is taken, the patient will surely die. Dr. E, all excitement, announces that unless he is made chief director, dissolution will surely come; and so on to the end of the alphabet.—This cry of Disunion has only one real danger—it has been sounded so often, that like the lying shepherd who cried "Wolf! Wolf!" to deceive, the people can not know when any true alarm should be indulged. We are glad to learn that the Chief Magistrate is nowise terrified; but that he attends to his own business, prepared to do his duty, and setting an example which all at Washington should follow.

The intelligent people of the North are not alarmed at the show of fight got up by a few Southerners. The time is past when these Dissolution M-herites—Foot and Cle-

mens—proclaimed that (not the world, but) the Union was "coming to an end;" and the Union, with its millions of binding, net-work cords still exists. Let our National and State Legislators go on with their business, and deal not in abstractions. Let California in, as she must come, by at least a two-third vote—and politically buried be he who in the present crisis proves traitor to either Liberty or Union!

SINCE SYNDER.

U. S. CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun was in his seat on the 4th inst., but too feeble to deliver his expected speech on the Slave question. It was accordingly read for him by Mr. Mason.

It commenced with the question, "What can be done to save the Union?" He said the South were of the belief they could not live in the Union under the existing state of things, consistently with their honor and interests. He referred to the loss of equilibrium between the North and the South, and the increased preponderance which the North would acquire through the new territories, and by the rapid increase of Northern population, which would be shown by the next census. He complained of the ordinance of 1787, of the Missouri compromise, of the Oregon bill, and various other measures, as giving undue ascendancy to the North. He said the aggressions of the North must be met by immediate and earnest efforts to arrest them—that the political and religious ties which bind the Union had many of them snapped asunder—that the Union could not be saved by eulogies, nor appeals to the memory of Washington—that Mr. Cass' plan, or the plan proposed by the Administration, could not save the Union; the latter plan was nothing but a modification of the Wilmot Provision, and still more objectionable than that measure; its very object was to deprive the South of its rightful participation in the territories. He contended that the power of legislation for the territories is vested exclusively in Congress. In this view, the action of the people of California in forming a government for themselves, was usurping the power of Congress; their conduct in this respect was revolutionary, and rebellious in its character. He denied that there was such a State as California—it had no legal existence—they could not form a constitution when Congress had not given them leave to do so. He said the North, as the stronger party, could save the Union, by conceding the just demands of the South, viz. an equal participation in the territories, the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves, ceasing to agitate the slavery question, and providing an amendment to the constitution such as would restore to the South the power to protect herself as was the case before the sectional equilibrium was destroyed. If you (said he) can not consent to do this, say so, and let the States agree to part in peace. If you are unwilling we should part in peace, say so, and we will know what to do when it comes to submission or resistance. If you remain silent, we must draw unfavorable inferences, and California will become the test question. If you admit her, in the face of all the difficulties that present themselves, you will destroy the equilibrium between the sections, and we should be blind not to see your real objects, power and aggrandizement, and infatuated not to act accordingly. He had all along tried to repel aggression, and stop agitation, with the hope of saving the Union, if possible—and if not, to save the section where his lot was cast. Having done his duty, let what would come he would be free from all responsibility.

Mr. Webster expressed his desire to address the Senate on Wednesday or Thursday next, and after some conversation, it was understood that Mr. Hamilton would speak to-morrow, Mr. Walker on Wednesday, and Mr. Webster on Thursday.

Mr. Hale gave notice of his intention to reply to what he considered the romance of history of the anti-slavery question, presented by Mr. Calhoun. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House.—Mr. Doty withdrew his California resolution, in order to bring the subject before the Committee of the Whole in the form of a bill.

The President's California Message was then called up for discussion.

Mr. Sackett, of N. Y., in the course of his speech, enquired, What is the widespread discontent of which Southern gentlemen speak? Has any right been violated? No! It was because Slavery can not violate the rights of the free. Government has never yet made free soil, slave soil, and he trusted it never would.

Mr. M'Willie, of Miss., referred to the social estrangement among Members, and the sectional division in parties and churches, caused by the Slavery excitement. He said the South would stand by their rights, and repel aggression, at the sacrifice of the Union, and the expense of blood, if necessary.

An Adjourned Court, for Union county, is to be held commencing 25th inst.

The wedding ring of Martin Luther has been brought to New York by Charles Luther, a lineal descendant of the Reformer. The present King of Prussia offered 3900 thalers (about \$1800) for it, but was refused. On the inside is inscribed, "Dr. Martin Luther to Catharine Von Buren, June 13, 1525."

Say but little—think much—do more.

MARKET HOUSE

The voters of Lewisburg in favor of having a suitable market-house for the mutual convenience of buyers and sellers, are invited to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday evening next, to devise means to accomplish that object. SEVERAL.

In pursuance of the above call, a meeting was held at the time and place appointed, which was organized by choosing JAMES KELLY as President, HENRY W. FAIRBANKS and JOSEPH SMITH as Vice Presidents, and O. N. WORDEN, Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read, H. C. HICKOK, Esq. was called upon and addressed the meeting, showing the necessity and utility of the proposed Market House, and suggested different plans proposed for its construction.

On motion of Col. L. B. CHAIN it was Resolved that a committee of — be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration, make inquiries as to a suitable lot, procure a plan or plans, make estimates, &c., in relation to the erection of a Market House; and report at an adjourned meeting.

The following named gentlemen were then nominated and elected, as said Committee.

On motion, Resolved that the Committee be requested to report one week from this evening.

On motion, Adjourned to meet at this place, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening next.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In Senate—Friday Feb. 22. The following resolution passed by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That the Union is identified with all the glories of the past, all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, true to the Constitution and all its principles, will never waver in her fidelity to that noble charter.

Mr. Ives reported with an amendment, the bill to lay out a state road from Millburg to Millerstown.

The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 to stock of the White Deer & Schuylkill Turnpike, the Townships interested to raise an equal sum. Also, a bill to allow members of any religious societies who conscientiously observe the 7th day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, a release from legal penalties for working on the 1st day of the week.

In the House—Monday, Feb. 25. Mr. Slier presented a petition for an alteration in the laws relative to hawking and peddling; one for a repeal of the school laws of 1849; one for the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption law, and one for the repeal of the militia laws of 1817.

Mr. Duncan presented 12 petitions signed by 900 citizens of Dauphin and Schuylkill counties, praying for the erection of a new county to be called Scott, out of parts of Dauphin, Northumberland and Schuylkill.

Mr. Bent reported a bill in relation to hawkers and peddlers in Centre, Union, and other counties; also, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Locomotive county mutual insurance company, passed 1840.

Mr. Slier reported a bill to incorporate the North Lebanon Railroad Company.

Mr. Rhey (Judiciary) a further supplement to the act erecting Sullivan County.

The bill for the relief of Robert Modie, late Collector of Tolls at Northumberland, came up on third reading, and fell, yeas 19, nays 58.

The House has made progress with a radical Bank bill, and also an Appropriation bill, strongly partisan in its character.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—If every branch of business could be reduced to a cash system, it would be the greatest possible blessing to mankind and how much trouble and anxiety it would save many! It is bad policy to go into debt, particularly with the stockholders, as you have in most instances to pay large prices for goods, and constantly at their mercy. To obviate the necessity of any person going in debt for Store Goods, C. L. JONES has opened a very extensive store in Milton, and is selling exclusively for cash. He has put the prices of goods down so low as to make it the interest of every one to deal with him on the CASH SYSTEM. Persons visiting Milton and in want of cheap goods, will do well by calling first at Jones' store.

MARRIED.

In Lewisburg, Thursday evening, Feb. 28, by Eld. John Sutton, Mr. John H. Burget to Miss Sarah Jones. Also, Mr. Leonard Deitz to Miss Christina Sanders.

DIED.

February 6, Susanna Bower, consort of Christian Bower, of Buffalo township, aged 23 years, 4 months and 8 days.

On the 27th ult., Mr. Brady wine-Manor, Chester county, Pa., Mrs. JANE GRIER, the mother of John Grier, in her 83d year. Mrs. G. was the mother of Dr. J. F. Grier, of Lewisburg, and Rev. John H. Grier, of Jersey Shore.

At Walnut Hill, Dauphin Co., 10th ult. in his 16th year, Benjamin Lavayette, the youngest son of Benj. Jordan, Esq.

At Halifax, Dauphin Co., 21st ult. at the residence of her cousin, John F. Leebick, aged 25 years, Miss Lucretia, youngest daughter of John Eberle, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College of Ohio.

In Davidson, Sullivan Co., 23d Nov. John Keeler, aged 86 years—a Soldier of the Revolution, from Orange Co., N. Y. In Central Illinois, last fall, Rev. Peter Rogers, in his 100th year—a Soldier of the Revolution, and 70 years a Baptist preacher.